# Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVI. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1863. NUMBER 291.


## FROM VICKSBURG.

### THE FINAL RESULT NOT REACHED.

### THE END PROMISINGLY NEAR.

### ADMIRAL PORTER'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

### What the Rebels say of the Situation.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The following was received at Washington this morning:

FLAGSHIP BLACKHAWK, HAINES' BLUFF, } YAZOO RIVER, May 25, 1863.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

On the morning of Friday, the 22d, I came over to the Yazoo to be ready to co-operate with Gen. Grant. The detaining of two of the iron-clads at Red River, one at Grand Gulf, one at Carthage, three at Warrenton, and two in the Yazoo, left me a small force; still I disposed of them to the best advantage. On Monday, the 18th, at noon, firing was heard in the rear of Vicksburg, which assured me that Gen. Grant was approaching the city. The cannonading was kept up furiously for some time, when, by the aid of glasses, I discovered a company of our artillery advancing, taking position and driving the rebels before them.

I immediately sent word to General Sherman's division had come to the left of Snyder's Bluffs, and that the rebels at that place had been cut off from joining the forces in the city.

I dispatched the DeKalb, Lieut. Commanding Walker, Choctaw, Lieut. Commanding Ramsey, Romeo, Fairel and Forrest Rose, all under command of Lieutenant Commanding Breese, up the Yazoo to open communication in that way with Gens. Grant and Sherman.

They succeeded in landing, and three hours later I received letters from Generals Grant Sherman and Steel, informing me of his vast success, and asking me to send up provisions, which was at once done.

In the meantime Lieut. Commanding Walker in the DeKalb pushed on to Haines' Bluff, which the enemy had commenced evacuating the day before, and a party remained behind in the hopes of destroying or taking away a large quantity of ammunition on hand.

When they saw the gunboats they came hastily out, and left a good order the guns, fort, tents and equipage of all kinds, which fell into our hands.

As soon as the capture of Haines' Bluff and fourteen guns was reported to me, I shoved up the gunboats from below Vicksburg to fire at the hill batteries, which fire was kept up for two or three hours. At midnight they moved up in the rear and opened on it for about an hour, and continued at intervals, during the night, to annoy the garrison.

On Tuesday, the 19th, I placed six mortars in position with orders to fire night and day as rapidly as they could.

The works at Haines' Bluff are very formidable. There were fourteen of the heaviest kind of guns mounted—8 and 10-inch and 7½-inch rifled cannon with ammunition enough to last a long time. As the gun carriages might again fall into the hands of the enemy, I had them burst, blew up the magazine, and destroyed the works generally. I also burnt up the encampments which were permanent and commodious, and will cost a long time in the rebels intended to stay for some time. The works and encampments covered many acres of ground, and the fortifications and ride pits proper of Haines' Bluff, extend about a mile and a quarter. Such a vast work of defense I never saw. The rebels were a year in constructing them, and all are ordered useless in an hour.

As soon as I [illegible] through with the destruction of the encampments and other works, I started Lieut. Commander Walker up the Yazoo River, with orders to destroy all the steamers and transports that could be found in that direction, with orders to return with all dispatch, and only proceed as far as Yazoo City, where the rebels have a navy yard, and storehouses.

In the meantime Gen. Grant has closely invested Vicksburg, and has possession of the rear and commanding points. In a very short time a general assault will take place, when I hope to announce that Vicksburg has fallen, after a series of the most brilliant successes that ever attended an army.

There has never been a case during this war where the rebels have been so successfully beaten at all points, and the patience and endurance shown by our army and navy for so many months is about being rewarded. It is a mere question of a few hours, and then with the exception of Port Hudson, which will follow Vicksburg, the Mississippi will be open its entire length.

(Signed.) D. D. PORTER,
Admiral Com'dg Miss. Squadron.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 25, 1863.

No information has reached here, official or unofficial, of the capture of the town of Vicksburg. No boat from below has arrived at Memphis up to an hour ago, as we are informed by telegraph.

All boats at Milliken's Bend and Young's Point had been sent up the Yazoo, probably to Haines' Bluff, for the purpose, no doubt, of preparing to meet any possible contingencies. It may therefore be twenty-four hours yet before we have anything definite.

The last positive news we have came up to day by the Polar Star. She left the mouth of the Yazoo on Thursday at 1 o'clock, p. m. The battle was still raging. Our land forces were in the rear, and Porter's fleet below and mortar boats above. It is believed that large numbers of women and children are yet in Vicksburg.

The rebel force at Haines' Bluff had evacuated it and fallen back inside their fortifications at Vicksburg before our forces came up.

Gen. Johnston had evidently intended to do the same, but was prevented by Gen. Grant in getting between him and the fortifications. Johnston is thus left out in the cold. It is possible the rebels may hold us at bay several days, or even a week. You may not be able to make the joyful announcement for a few days.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, May 25, 1863.

Illinois has most of the glory of the great victory at Vicksburg. Some of her best Generals and the following troops are there:

INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

Eighth, 11th, 18th, 14th, 15th, 20th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 40th, 41st, 45th, 46th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 63d, 68d, 72d, 76th, 77th, 81st, 83d, 93d, 95th, 97th, 99th, 108th, 113th, 114th, 116th, 118th, 124th, 127th, 128th, 130th, 131st, 178th, 179th, 180th, 196th.

CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

Second, 3d, 4th, 5th, 9th, 11th, 15th.

ARTILLERY.

*First Regiment*—Barrett, Taylor, Waterhouse, O'Leary, Silversparre and Boughton batteries.

*Second Regiment*—Davison, Dresser, Powell, Sparrowstrom, Steinback, Rogers' and Bolton batteries.

INDEPENDENT BATTERIES.

Chicago Mercantile Battery, Coggswell's Battery.

There are a few of these regiments at Memphis, probably, but large reinforcements had been sent to Vicksburg from Memphis.

## THE SCENE OF GRANT'S LATE VICTORIES.

RECAPITULATION OF EVENTS.

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| Attack upon Grand Gulf | April 29 |
| Landing of Gen. Grant's troops | April 30 |
| Battle between gun-boats and batteries at Grand Gulf | May 1 |
| Gen. Grant learned of Col. Grierson's success | May 2 |
| Gen. Grant's forces send his steamers south | May 6 |
| Gen. Grant's forces arrived at Port Gibson | May 7 |
| Gen. Grant's forces defeated the rebels at Mob Creek | May 11 |
| Gen. McPherson took Raymond | May 12 |
| Gen. Grant's forces defeated Jackson | May 14 |
| Gen. McPherson occupied Clinton | May 14 |
| Gen. Grant's forces defeated the rebels Bowdery Crossing | May 16 |
| The rebels driven beyond the Big Black river | May 16 |
| Gen. Grant attack Vicksburg | May 19 |
| Admiral Porter occupies Haines' Bluff | May 19 |

Gen. Grant's forces defeated the rebel General Gregg and Walker at Mississippi Springs.....May 14

Gen. Grant's forces captured Jackson after a three hours fight.....May 15

Gen. McPherson occupied Clinton.....May 14

Gen. Grant's forces defeated the rebels Bowdery Crossing.....May 16

The rebels driven beyond the Big Black river.....May 16

Gen. Grant attack Vicksburg.....May 19

Admiral Porter occupies Haines' Bluff.....May 19

wounded, three complete batteries of heavy rifled cannon, besides several single pieces, and from 1,500 to 2,000 prisoners in our hands—not an immense quantity of small arms and camp equipage. Our success is signal and complete. Nothing mars the intense satisfaction of myself and men but the heavy sacrifice of life by which it was achieved.

Early this morning Gen. McPherson's corps began its motion. Gen. Hovey's division was on the extreme right, and next to Vicksburg, but the balance of the corps was a few miles to the southward. On a parallel road Gen. McPherson's corps followed Hovey's division closely.

At 9 o'clock Gen. Hovey discovered the enemy in front, on Champion's Hill, on the line of the road near Baker's Creek, apparently in force. Skirmishers were thrown out, and the enemy driven back cautiously and slowly, to give Gen. McPherson's column time to come within supporting distance. Gen. Hovey's division advanced steadily, driving the rebels before it, Champion Hill, in line of battle, at 11 o'clock, and commenced battle.

The rebels were covered with timber, and in fact, but an abrupt terminus of a high ridge running north and south, flanked on both sides with ravines, and covered, in many places covered with an almost impenetrable growth of scrubby white oak bushes. Their force appeared deficient in artillery throughout the battle, relying chiefly with a rather heavy fire from a four-gun battery of six-pounders, planted about 400 yards back of the crest of the hill.

The woods on both sides of the road leading up the face of the hill, and winding back on the ridge and top, were filled with sharpshooters, supported by infantry.

Here the battle began in earnest, as our men were under the edge of the timber, and received terribly from 11 o'clock till between 3 and 4.

Gen. A. P. Hovey's division carried the heights in gallant style, and under a galling fire the first battery, drove the gunners from their posts and captured the pieces. The 11th Iowa, Col. Belknap, carrying the battery in front. The rebels lay thick in the vicinity of the guns, and their forces were more than half killed, and wounded. Their infantry soon overturned, while knapsacks, blankets, small arms, and other debris, attested the deadly struggle for the ground. The colors of the 11th Iowa were planted on the battery immediately, but I failed to learn by whose hands.

At this juncture, Mitchell's Ohio battery, which had been shelling the rebels from the crest of the hill. The rebels made a dash for it, and nothing but the keenness of the horses prevented its capture. It was, however, hotly pursued, and is believed to have fallen into the enemy's hands.

In this posture the rebels appeared retreating, on the left, on the east bank of the river. Batteries were soon in position, playing on the enemy's works.

Logan, with Stevenson's brigade, in Gen. Carr's division, charged across an open field, 300 yards in width, wading a bayou in front, and swarming with rebels. It was a desperate and unrelenting struggle, and irresistible to rebels in numbers, utterly and irresistible to rebeldom, seventeen cannon were taken in the side earthworks, and from 1,500 to 2,000 prisoners captured.

No description can do justice to the intrepidity of the regiments composing this brigade, Gen. Logan, of artillery and musketry was appalling, but they rushed on to victory, regardless of death, and literally swept every thing before them.

The rebel Gen. Green's Missouri brigade, over 4,000 strong, was cut off by the 11th Wisconsin, 20th Illinois, and 20th Indiana, and the 8th Illinois, and was also principally captured. The loss of the 11th Wisconsin was slight. The 20th Indiana regiment lost 40 killed and wounded. Gen. Green, commanding, is killed. Major Jones escaped unhurt, and subsequently captured an Illinois battery. Not a general or staff officer on our side has fallen.

Col. Bouck, of the 18th Wisconsin, informed me, at the close of the engagement, that but two privates in his regiment were injured.

This has been the hottest and most brilliant fight in the Southwest for several months, and may only be a prelude to others of the same character in store for us within three days. I say three days, because within that time Gen. Grant will have marched to the suburbs of Vicksburg, if every mile of the road be not contested. The men are enthusiastic whenever General Grant appears. General G. has been fairly outdoing himself, of late, and his reckless exposure of himself on the field begets unbounded admiration among the privates.

Well authenticated cases of rebel barbarity to wounded men can be enumerated. No less than three different men who were shot down on the day in battle, and subsequently robbed by rebels when they temporarily retook the ground. The men lived to narrate the atrocity, but will probably not recover. I have been only somewhat successful in my efforts to secure such stories, and know that such instances are rare, but the fact that occasionally occur, to the disgrace of our common humanity.

The list of killed and wounded will be sent as the earliest possible moment; but, as we have had a fight alternately, delay may be unavoidable.

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, NEAR BIG BLACK RIVER, } MISS. MAY 18, 1863—Noon. }

Gen. McClernand's corps marched to this place early this morning. Gen. Osterhaus was in advance, and found the rebels strongly intrenched on the left, on the east bank of the river. Batteries were soon in position, playing on the enemy's works.

Carr's division, Osterhaus's brigade, in Carr's division, charged across an open field, 300 yards in width, wading a bayou in front, and swarming with rebels. It was a desperate and unrelenting struggle, and irresistible to rebeldom, seventeen cannon were taken in the side earthworks, and from 1,500 to 2,000 prisoners captured.

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# Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1863


## VALLANDIGHAM IN DIXIE.

The Copperheads are sorely chagrined and disappointed at the change of the sentence of the traitor Vallandigham from Fort Warren to Dixie. They have lost a martyr of the first class. The tears they were preparing to shed over Vallandigham's incarceration in a "Lincoln bastile," must remain unshed. The anathemas preparing to be hurled at the "Despot," lie idle on their tongues. Their martyr is turned loose among his friends. He has not been in a "Lincoln bastile" a single day. While undergoing his trial and awaiting his sentence, he was provided with a suit of elegant rooms in the Burnett House—the most fashionable hotel in Cincinnati. From thence he was placed on a fine, fast steamboat en route to Louisville, in the beautiful cabin; then transferred to a first-class passenger car to Murfreesboro, and received by his Ohio fellow citizen, Gen. Rosecrans. "Old Rosy" provided him with an escort of polite and gallant cavaliers, who safely conveyed him through the lines, under a flag of truce, and delivered him to General Braxton Bragg, whose guest he probably now is. The whole land of Dixie is open to him. He will be received with open arms and hailed with distinguished consideration by every rebel chieftan. He is among his congenial friends and old political associates.

It cannot be alleged that he is exiled, for he is still within the United States, and the old flag will shortly wave over his head again, when the rebels are "brought to their milk." He has simply changed his residence, temporarily. He has retired from the presence of his enemies, and from among the "minions of Lincoln," where the "Constitution is broken" and "Liberty under the foot of despots," to that part of the United States where he can enjoy the "Constitution as it was," and the Union in its original purity. The cup of his felicity is now full to overflowing, and the friends he left behind him have nothing of which they can complain on his account.

In his Mount Vernon speech, Vallandigham asserted that, just before the battle of Fredericksburg the "Confederate Government" made overtures to the "Washington despotism" for peace, and that it was rejected; but for which, the war would now be ended and peace and union re-established on an honorable basis.

The Government denies the truth of this statement and the people disbelieve it. Vallandigham will now have a chance to verify it. He can ascertain from Jeff. Davis direct, whether or not he made such a proposition. He can also use his influence with the rebel chiefs to induce them to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance. He has preached peace for two years in the North and voted against every bill to raise troops, furnish supplies or pay the soldiers. Let him preach peace in Richmond and Charleston and through the rebel States. Perhaps he can persuade them to accept his olive branch, and to confer upon him power to return under a flag of truce with proposals of submission to the Constitution and the laws, and for reunion. If he does he will prove the sincerity of his opposition to the war, and the consistency of his past course. The sending of him to Dixie was a happy thought on the part of the President, as it stops the cry of persecution, prevents making a "blessed martyr of him," gives him his freedom, places him among his warmest and most congenial friends, furnishes him with a splendid chance of persuading the rebels to lay down their arms, and enables him while preaching peace, to pitch into "the Lincoln despotism" to his heart's content before admiring audiences, without let or hindrances, or fear of Order No. 38. He must, therefore, be happy, his friends on both sides of the line should be happy, and "nobody is hurt."

## VIRGINIA.

There will be three Governors and three distinct sets of State officers elected on Thursday next, in the territory that was once known as "old Virginia." The new State of West Virginia has been taken from the original proportions of the Old Dominion, as a punishment for her rebellious practices, and she is now in the Union on a footing with her elder sisters. The first State officers for the young sister will be elected as stated above, on Thursday next. The Union candidate for Governor, and the only one nominated, is A. J. Bareman, of Wood county. The loyal citizens of the eastern and northeastern part of the State, including the counties of Accomac, Northampton, Norfolk, Nansemond, Princess Ann, Alexandria, Loudon, Jefferson, &c., have nominated a Union ticket for the government of the old State, less the territory now included in West Virginia. Gov. Pierpont, the present Union Executive of the State, is the candidate for Governor. The central and southern portions of the State, which are still under the dominion of Jeff. Davis, will also hold an election for State officers, members of the Rebel Congress, &c., on the same day. There are several candidates for the place, including Hon. W. M. L. Goggin, &c. The old "Mother of Presidents" may now be called the Mother of Governors.

## A COPPERHEAD VIEW.

Vallandigham was not arrested and punished for any but the specific offences with which he was charged before the court martial that tried him; but as he has since his condemnation, been held up to the men of the country as a patriot and martyr, we propose to let our readers see what his patriotism amounts to, and how well the martyr's crown befits him.

In his place in Congress he voted against Mr. Adams' motion of the 7th of January, 1861, approving the act of Major Anderson in withdrawing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, which resolution contained a clause proffering the President the support of the national legislature in all constitutional measures to enforce the laws and preserve the Union. He declared after the attack upon Sumter, when our friends and brothers, all over the North, were rushing to arms, that "the troops of Ohio, before they should march through his district to coerce the South, would have to march over his dead body." He voted against the bill for a national loan to pay the volunteers, and hence to furnish support for their families during their absence in the war. He voted against the bill to provide increased revenue and to pay the interest on the national debt, thus laboring to secure repudiation of obligations already incurred. He voted against a bill legalizing the calling out of the militia previous to the meeting of Congress in July, 1861. He voted against a bill to confiscate the property of rebels in arms against their country. He introduced resolutions censuring the President for calling out volunteers for the suppression of the rebellion, for blockading the Southern ports, for arresting and imprisoning open and avowed traitors, for expending money to thwart the rebels and their northern sympathizers, and for the seizure of telegraph dispatches; and finally, on the bill to defend and punish conspiracies against the government, adopted by 123 to 7, and on Mr. Crittenden's resolution declaring "that this war is not waged for conquest, nor for interfering with the established institution of any State, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease," Mr. Vallandigham "dodged" a vote. It is his boast that since this war began—how righteously it began our readers know—he has not in any way aided or abetted the raising of a dollar of money, or the enlistment of a single soldier, for its prosecution! In a word, he avows that he has all the while been on the side of the enemy, and that as a Member of Congress and as a private citizen, he has been steadily and strongly against the Government of the people's choice.

This is but a partial and incomplete record of his infamy; but, though much of it as we recite, contains matter enough to make his countrymen adjudge him worthy of hanging, we repeat that he was not published for any but specific and glaring offences, all of recent date, and all committed in his private capacity, as an aider and comforter of the enemy, a disturber of the peace and a malignant dangerous to the public weal. If there is any material for for manufacturing a patriot in a history like this, patriotism must indeed be what it was once said to be—the last refuge of scoundrels. The Copperheads are welcome to their martyr. Let them make the most of him.

## A COPPERHEAD THREAT.

The New York Copperhead *World*, in the course of four or five columns of trash about Vallandigham's arrest for uttering treason, says:

> We stand to-day on the declivity toward anarchy. All discerning men, all clear-sighted journalists, whether in the Republican party or out of the Republican party, must perceive that within the last two weeks a spirit has been infused into large masses of citizens, cooler, deeper, more self-contained, but more determined and terrible, than anything that has yet taken hold of the public mind.

If the friends and followers of the traitor Vallandigham intend to "produce anarchy," let them leave off their horrible grimaces and begin. They will soon ask to be "counted out," and wish they had staid out.

We can assure the Copperhead *World* that the loyal people are becoming more "determined and vitriolic," every day, against treason spouters, and never has this resolution grown faster than within the last fortnight. We speak for the West, which, having got through with the hardest part of its job, in putting down the rebellion in the Southwest, begins to feel that it is about time to put a stop to the infernal "fire-in-the-rear." And we furthermore inform the Copperhead *World*, that the loyal men of the West consider themselves entirely able to squelch the rebellion on this side of the Allegheny range, and to put out the fire-in-the-rear also. They are able to crush both the Rattlesnakes and the Copperheads: so bring on your vitriol.

☞ The news of the great success of Grant's army has electrified the country All loyal men, Democrats as well as Republicans, rejoice. But the Copperheads look sulky. They deeply sympathize with their afflicted "Southern brethren," and like Rachel mourning for her children, will not be comforted.

## General Jackson's Prediction in 1833

Reference is frequently made to General Jackson's prediction in 1833 that the nullifiers would on the next occasion that they undertook to destroy the Government, make slavery the pretext, and there are occasionally inquiries as to the words used by Jackson, and the occasion that called them forth. Gen. Jackson, writing May, 1, 1833, to the Rev. Andrew J. Crawford, gave his opinion of the nullifiers, just then subsided, and concluded with the following:

> "The tariff was only the pretext, and disunion and a Southern Confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro or slavery question, mark my word."—ANDREW JACKSON.

## Kentucky Unionism.

At a Meeting of the Union Democracy of Caldwell county, Ky., held on the 18th inst., the following, among other resolutions, were unanimously passed. It will be observed that Democracy in Kentucky compares very favorably with the Copperhead species in the Northern States:

> *Resolved*, That we will support no man for office who is not in favor of putting down the rebellion by money necessary or demanded by the constituted authorities of the Government to prosecute the war for American nationality, and who is not active in arms, treason, and rebellion, to a successful termination; and who will not support the Government authority of the Government over all its territory, and a complete vindication of the national honor and integrity.
>
> *Resolved*, That we heartily endorse orders Nos. 38 and 44 of Gen. Burnside, and pledge him our support, believing that their faithful execution will give ally aid in the restoration of peace, quiet, and good order in this State.

## Not Hung.

The dispatch we published from Washington, by the courtesy of Major General Fry, Arnold, of the 47th New York volunteers, in Gen. Hunter's army, who was captured near Savannah about a week ago, has been taken to Charleston and there hung as a deserter from the rebel army, is untrue in about every particular. Captain Arnold never had any connection whatever with the rebel army, nor has he been hung by the rebels. He was captured by the rebel cavalry since, and is now in New York city. He will return to his command at Fort Royal in a few days. Capt. Arnold is brother of Mrs. Wm. F. De Wolf, of this city.

## Chicago Canal Convention.

[From the Rockford Register.]

It will be seen that the citizens of Rockford are with the rest of the State in favor of the approaching Canal Convention at Chicago. More than fifty delegates have been appointed to represent the interests of this county in that occasion; and it is fully expected that every one of the delegates so appointed, will fulfill the duties of his mission.

We notice that a little breeze of opposition to the purposes of the proposed Convention has been raised in Milwaukee and Oshkosh. It is impossible to avoid seeing that such opposition proceeds from purely local and jealous considerations. That the military interests of the North, and of the commercial interests of nine-tenths of the country, should be denied in deference to the local and selfish jealousies of particular localities, is too preposterous for respectful consideration. And the fact that such opposition is raised, should stimulate the friends of the contemplated improvements, everywhere, to vigorous and unremitting exertion.

## General Grant's Operations Against Vicksburg.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 23.]

The attention of the country is at this moment fixed upon the important campaign of Grant against Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss. From our Western exchanges we glean some intelligence from that quarter that will be read with interest. A correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* says:

> Gen. Pemberton is represented to express the fullest confidence in his ability to check Grant and capture the detachments which have been sent inland in order to turn the town of Vicksburg.
>
> The people are determined to resist to the last, and with the military force now here there is no doubt but that we can successfully hold our own. The President has taken measures to provide arms and equipments for all the men the Governor may raise through. Out of the 30,000 men who have gone to work that the determination of the Mississippians to defend their soil is cheerful, an enthusiastic and unanimous spirit. Two hundred citizens of Brandon are drilling every day—the same is the case, relative to their population, of Canton, Jackson, Meridian, and other towns; but it would be imprudent to state how many have shouldered their muskets. Suffice it that hardly one case is backward at the call of Governor Pettus.
>
> If the worst should come, and our troops to the field back of Vicksburg be likely to be overpowered by superior numbers, the fort itself can would be evacuated, and the garrison, there thrown upon Grant's flank, readily restoring the equilibrium.
>
> I presume you are aware in Mobile as to what reinforcements are on the way from the East. The flower of our military men is sanguine and buoyant, and no fear, beyond a few temporary inconveniences and robberies, is entertained of the final result.

Of one thing, however, we may rest assured—Grant will not be constitutional, or his Yankees. Their terms of settlement will soon be up, and he must make some great attempt, no matter how perilous and difficult, in order to justify the enormous expenses of his expedition. What are the lives of men to the Yankee Administration, so long as they are Yankee lives?

He is compelled to risk a great, decisive engagement before mustering his troops out of service, and it will be immaterial how many may be lost so long as he can spread exaggerated accounts of Confederate engineering and rebel slaughter. He has probably a month more to operate in. If he cannot find a weak point in our defences, he will be necessitated to take the bull by the horns, and either modify and desperately to certain destruction.

We are lucky in having all fighting Generals on the Yankee side. Fitch, there is Loring, the one arm'd, who has done probably more traveling in the last two months than any other man in Mississippi, and been present at every point in the department which required energy and courage to avert the threatened danger. Then Bowen, who led his men at Grand Gulf, and was wounded in the hottest battle. Then Tighlman, the old hero of a hundred desperate battles.

Colonel Pettus, who is a competent judge, estimates the Yankee strength to be between forty and fifty thousand, distributed along the road from Fort Gibson to Big Black, and commanded by Grant in person.

The same correspondent says:

> Vicksburg is now the centre of operations. The military officers here all, even to General Pemberton's entire staff, been transferred to that city.
>
> The two armies are now facing each other, the one eager for the impending battle, confident and self-reliant, notwithstanding the immense disparity of numbers, the other hesitating and fearful to advance, in spite of its immense preponderance and the taunting and hissing of the Yankee press at the contemptible inferiority of the rebels.
>
> With proper vigilance and prompt action on the part of the authorities and the people, Grant will most assuredly be foiled in his designs.

The *Montgomery Mail* says:

> The political condition of our affairs in Mississippi is encouraging. The presence of a soldier-like and capable leader, universal confidence and support in the character of General Joseph E. Johnston is the chief feature, and we learn that he is now *en route* for Vicksburg.

## FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

## The Battle of Thompson's Hills.

## PRESENT SATISFACTORY SITUATION.

## LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

## INSIDE VIEW OF DIXIE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

BIG BLACK RIVER CROSSING, Miss., May 18, 1863.

The battle of Thompson's Hills is of more consequence than was at first supposed. Our list of casualties swells frightfully. We have the ground and the day, but at a fearful cost. The enemy's loss greatly exceeds our own. In prisoners alone he has lost twelve hundred, and in killed and wounded more than as many more.

### THE PRESENT SITUATION.

It is interesting to consider the ground we have gained since the memorable first of May. All that portion of Mississippi between the river on one side, the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad on the other, Natchez on the South and Big Black on the North is virtually in our possession. Not a rebel soldier can be found south of the Big Black. We have possession of Grand Gulf. We have hemmed in between the Railroad bridge and this point, five rebel steamers and one rebel gunboat and have insured their capture or destruction. We have made a reconnoissance north of the river and captured several army wagons with supplies and ammunition. We have captured two 20-pounder Parrott guns. One division of Gen. McClernand's army corps, Gen. Osterhaus', is now twenty miles in advance towards Jackson, and to-morrow the whole army moves thither. Jackson once in our possession we are masters of the situation. Surely here is abundant cause for congratulation.

### LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

I have gathered the following list of the killed, wounded and missing, during the recent engagement at Thompson's Hills, near Port Gibson. It includes all the casualties except those in Gen. Osterhaus' division, since the battle removed to another locality, not at present accessible; and one brigade of Gen. Carr's division, now at Port Gibson. The latter I shall obtain in a day or two:

#### TWENTY-THIRD INDIANA.

WOUNDED.—Co. A, John Murch, John Wood. Co. C, Thos. Mundell, Alex. Moore, Andrew Nebergall.

Co. D.—John Pfaff, George Liethenberger.

Co. C—Miller English, Barbin H. Wallis, W. H. Dolton.

Co. G—Thomas Tobin, Daniel O'Donnell, Augustus Pulpher.

Co. H—George Lake, Isaac Hastine. Total—9.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH ILL.

WOUNDED.—Co. F, Capt. M. B. Potter.

Co. G—Henry West. Total—2.

#### SECOND ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

KILLED.—Co. A, James McCosker.

WOUNDED.—Co. A, Clark Pond.

#### THIRTIETH ILLINOIS.

WOUNDED.—Henry Taylor.

#### TWENTIETH ILLINOIS.

WOUNDED.—Co. B, John George. John O. Byers, George Lee.

#### EIGHTH MICHIGAN BATTERY.

WOUNDED.—S. Rowley, R. A. Candler.

#### SEVENTH MICHIGAN.

KILLED.—Co. H, Daniel Winchell.

WOUNDED.—Lieut. Col. Wm. S. Oliver.

Co. —Since died, Lieut. Col. Oliver. Missing—Jasper Stewart, George Rifle, Wm. Keever. Total—6.

#### THIRTY-FIRST ILLINOIS.

KILLED.—Co. I, Alexander Simpson.

#### EIGHTH ILLINOIS.

WOUNDED.—Co. F, Joseph Staker.

Co. G—Capt. H. Grimm.

Co. —William Deter.

#### EIGHTY-FIRST ILLINOIS.

WOUNDED.—Co. D, Chas Stamp. Missing—James Dodson, and Owen Coffey, supposed killed.

#### FORTY-SEVENTH INDIANA.

KILLED.—Co. B, David Lotzenbeyer, Josiah Nuzenbeer; Co. F, John Bittgener; Co. D, John Warr, Co. G, Jacob Hoffman. Total—4.

WOUNDED.—Co. A, Charles Barbour, Elijah Hoolan.

Co. B, Josiah Long, Ed. Prosher.

Co. C, Casper Lee; Co. G, Jos. Barnes; Co. H, Solomon P. Hoover; total 5

WOUNDED.—Co. A—Peter S. Vorhis.

Co. C—Joseph Bailey, John W. Bailey, Bowel Adams.

Co. E.—A. P. Johnson, Christy Hain.

Co. F.—Wallace W. Wiringer.

Co. G.—Will Cridwood, Abraham Mallaby, Ben E. Smith, T. J. Henderinger, S. Hunsel, James Parsons, Wm. Rinnon, Wm. Strawmatt.

Co. K.—C. J. Bruner. Total, 16.

#### FIRST INDIANA BATTERY.

KILLED—Louis Stoll.

WOUNDED—John Oaks, Gottelb Ehinehart, John Coles. Total—4.

#### NINETEENTH KENTUCKY.

KILLED—Co. A, A. J. Girdler; Co. D, H. C. Duff; total 2.

WOUNDED—Co. A.—Peter Young, W. Hines, John Ashley, Sylvanus Cline, John Cline, D. L. Morgan, A. J. Waddell, Lieut. W. H. Caudill.

Co. D.—R. R. Baker.

Co. E.—James Berry.

Co. F.—John D. Crawford.

Co. G.—Ed. Baker.

Co. H.—Benj. Nicholas.

Co. I.—Rodd. McMillan. Total, 14.

#### ELEVENTH INDIANA.

KILLED—Co. H, S. H. McLean.

WOUNDED—Co. A, Lee Bisson, Jas. Kenny, John Sheldon.

Co. B—Daniel Perrin, Wm. Thorp, John Torrens, Wm. Thornburgh.

Co. C—Sergeant Bushnell and McCune.

Co. D—Edward Neydecker, Gowan Rountree, T. Nolan.

Co. E—S. P. Haines.

Co. G—S. P. Haines, J. J. Cook, Corp. Warbridge.

Co. H—Geo Rhome, J. W. Hoover.

Co. I—Wm. Duffy, Geo. Gregory.

Co. K—Capt. Frick, Lieut. Apple, Jacob P. Appleton, John S. Wilson. Total—20.

Missing—A. G. Vanscoit (supposed dead.)

#### TWENTY-FOURTH INDIANA.

KILLED—Co. C, Jo. Silas Lindell; Co. D, Jackson Bowles; Co. F, Wm. H. Jones; Co. I, Asa Hall, Francis Ballard.

WOUNDED—Co. A, John Irvin, Francis M. Morris, Jacob Hoffman.

Co. C—John Cadmus, Wm. Hillman.

Co. D—J. A. Smiley, Chas. Mosley.

Co. F—Wm. Hall, Lieut. Col. Taylor, R. S. Crow.

Co. I.—W. S. Waller, Abram Perkins, Thomas J. Hawkins, Joseph Street, John Mosley, Jackson Ballard.

Co. K.—Peter Gray, John Watkins. Total—28.

#### THIRTY-FOURTH INDIANA.

KILLED—Co. K, Francis M. Fry; Co. D, George Hamilton; Co. G, Christian Cook; Co. H, Nathaniel Cook. Total—4.

WOUNDED—Co. A, Chas. H. Clayton, John Lent, O. Jones, Peter Bymont.

Co. B, W. Hadley, Levi Simmons, John Mantle.

Co. F, Lieut. J. M. Pugh.

Co. G—Lieut. Joel Foster, D. F. Pratt, J. H. Brown, Sergeant Wm. Hamilton, Corp. Wm. Hunsicker, Sam'l Hunsicker, Sam'l Jackson, John Vanscoit.

Co. I—Wm. Stokes, Henry Baker, Rees Grant, Isaac Fokes, Joseph Miller.

Co. K—Capt. Chas. Cockerell, Frail W. Cole, R. B. Wiant, James F. Comstock.

Co. D—John James, R. Hunt, A. B. Sheffler, F. M. Hall, Wm. Wilkinson, W. Tull.

Co. H—Lieut. W. W. Snyder, Sergeant S. B. Wallace, Wm. Lincoln.

Co. I—Peter R. Stevens, J. A. Brotherton, S. O. Wiley, R. Morical.

Co. K—C. Rossiter, H. Worthington, H. Smith, A. J. Huddleston, Samuel Worthington. Total—61.

#### FORTY-SIXTH INDIANA.

KILLED.—David Cripe, Austin Wayming, Co. I; Noah Johns, Wm. Butterworth, Alfred Hinchman, Co. D; Jackson Bristow, Co. G; Sergeant, H. Total—7.

WOUNDED.—Adjt. J. M. Wallis.

Co. A.—W. H. Sadsel, (mortally); C. B. Fawcett, Dan. Synder, John Beaver.

Co. B—Wm. Hall.

Co. C—Benjamin Addis, Alexander Lane, J. N. Galloway.

Co. D—Sergt. Nat. Dunham, A. J. Sovereign, Moses Crocker, T. Kendrick, H. Hall.

Co. E—Sergeant Chas. Randolph Meredith, J. D. Plummer, D. B. Wire, William Bowman, George Walbert, Robert Stegelil, Charles Reider, Henry Bilger.

Co. F—James Campbell, Jas. Hoosker.

Co. G—Henry Cline.

Co. H—William Fober, Samuel Cobbler, John Bines.

Co. I—M. L. Surface, (mortally), H. C. Davis, Dani. Harrel, Geo. Schlegy, Geo. Brackie.

Co. K—Adam Gaugby, Lorkin Adams, mortally. Total—36.

#### SIXTY-SEVENTH INDIANA.

WOUNDED—J. B. Scott, Henry Bowman, Stephen R. Elliott. Total—3.

#### EIGHTY-THIRD OHIO.

WOUNDED—Joseph Tillotson.

#### SIXTEENTH INDIANA.

WOUNDED—Joseph L. North, John Bliss. Total—2.

#### FORTY-EIGHTH OHIO.

WOUNDED—Americus Fiscus.

#### NINETY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS.

WOUNDED—J. B. McPherson, Solon Massey, B. F. Graves, Jas. Lee, Chas. Wilson, Albert Young, Chas. Bennett, Martin King. Total—8.

MISSING—Harden Hinton.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH ILLINOIS.

WOUNDED—T. Spalding.

MISSING—Charles Thorp, Henry Smith, Isaac Shafer, William Wood, S. S. Rochester, Calvin Coe. Total—5.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH ILLINOIS.

WOUNDED—Capt. J. K. Johnson, Manuel Frank. Total—2.

#### TWENTY-NINTH WISCONSIN.

KILLED—Co. B, M. Marshall, Robt. H. Roberts, Edwin B. Hawes; Co. D, H. Helon Piper; Co. F, D. S. Ketchum, J. W. Alexander; Co. H, Henry Mason; Co. A, Moses Perham; Co. F, Anthony Prudentain, Robert Robbin. Total—9.

WOUNDED—A.—Lieut. E. Robbins, C. P. Andrews, Francis Hiebel, John Bridges, John C. Rosalin.

Co. B—Allen Welscher, George H. Parker, Alson Chapin, John L. Lloyd, John L. Ketcham, Corp. Humphrey, J. Dudley, John Mare, Peter Frank.

Co. C—Sergeant H. E. Connett, Lieut. L. F. Willard, Julius Rye.

Co. D—Joseph Sheets, Fred. Endike, Albert Cobbs, Chapin, John L. Sheets.

Co. E—Lieut. George W. Hale, D. A. Dibble, Mason M. Davis, Henry Keen, Chas. D. Stapleston, H. J. Sperry, Andrew Gross, C. Gaffick, S. S. Dorwood, D. F. Purdam, A. J. Floyd, C. Groot, W. Hartley (since dead), George Rupert, J. Ireland, F. Mullen, A. Maynard, N. Powers, P. Ready, G. W. Wicks, David Williams, J. G. Dunning.

Co. F—Sergeant Gilbert Sturgeon, (since dead), Jackson Jones (mortally), Joseph Bintz.

Co. G—Corporal O'Brien, Virgle Storm, Fred Hassett, B. Munch (mortally), Robt. Rowley.

Co. H—Alson D. Gibbs, George W. McMullin, Albert A. Wood, Corp. Tinsley, Thomas Ellis, Abely (mortally), Daniel Ford, Henry Tepner, Michael Dugan.

Co. —James Swanson.

Co. K—Harry K. Bushnel, N. F. Gilman, Daniel O. Burrel, Miles J. Colestock. Total, 68.

#### RECAPITULATION.

| Regiments. | Killed. | Wd'd. | M'ss'g. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23d Indiana | .. | 15 | .. | 15 |
| 30th Illinois | .. | 3 | .. | 3 |
| 2d Illinois cavalry | 1 | 3 | .. | 4 |
| 50th Illinois | .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| 2d Michigan | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 6th Michigan Battery | .. | 3 | .. | 3 |
| 7th Missouri | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 31st Illinois | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 84th Illinois | .. | 3 | .. | 3 |
| 31st Indiana | 5 | 21 | .. | 26 |
| 47th Indiana | 5 | 21 | 1 | 27 |
| 20th Illinois | 6 | 24 | .. | 30 |
| 34th Indiana | .. | 8 | .. | 8 |
| 29th Iowa | 1 | 9 | .. | 10 |
| 1st Iowa Battery | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 16th Indiana | 14 | 61 | .. | 75 |
| 11th Illinois | 3 | 14 | 1 | 18 |
| 99th Illinois | 2 | 10 | .. | 12 |
| 1st Indiana Battery | 1 | 3 | .. | 4 |
| 7th Iowa | 1 | 11 | .. | 12 |
| 11th Indiana | 1 | 23 | .. | 24 |
| 8th Indiana | 3 | 23 | .. | 26 |
| 8th Illinois | 2 | 10 | .. | 12 |
| 46th Indiana | 7 | 36 | .. | 43 |
| 58th Illinois | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 3d Ohio | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 10th Indiana | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 4th Illinois | .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| 9th Illinois | .. | 9 | .. | 9 |
| 120th Illinois | .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| 29th Wisconsin | 10 | 60 | .. | 70 |
| Totals | 72 | 443 | 11 | 526 |

Add to these, three casualties in the 2nd Ohio Battery, and four in the 3rd Illinois Cavalry, whose names I am unable to obtain, and estimating those in Lawler's brigade, which was heavily engaged, at 150, and those in Osterhaus's Division, at 200, which is probably a small estimate, we have the grand total of 885 names of men killed, wounded and missing, as the result of the battle of Thompson's Hills.

### INDIAN TURN IN THE REBELLION.

It has been my fortune recently to meet a gentleman from Jacksonville, one of the employes of the *Mississippian*, who has traveled extensively in Dixie, and is thoroughly posted as to the enemy's situation. From him I have learned several interesting particulars of distinguished rebel Generals, and the condition and topography of the country, which I reproduce for the information of anxious Northern readers. This gentleman was formerly a resident of Illinois, where his parents now reside. He has for several months been the telegraphic correspondent of the *Mississippian*. When he came south a year ago, he was arrested as a Federal spy, and thrown into the penitentiary at Jackson, from which he was released after three month's incarceration, upon his producing unmistakable evidence of his loyalty to the Southern cause. He came into our lines on the day of the battle of Thompson's Hills, and gave General Grant valuable information. His presence among us, on account of his antecedents, was viewed with considerable suspicion by Gen. Grant thought it proper to send him to Alton under proper guard. I do not vouch for the correctness of his statements, but they are as I have received them.

### LT. GENERAL PEMBERTON.

Lt. General Pemberton was born in Pennsylvania, graduated at West Point, and at the commencement of the rebellion was an officer in the Federal army on the frontier in command of two companies of artillery. His command was ordered to Washington and reached Baltimore during the time the riot was in progress. Pemberton resigned his position, and Gen. Richardson, who had ordered his services to President Davis, was accepted and given the command of a regiment of cavalry. He was afterwards made a Brigadier, and sent to the Department of South Carolina. No one ever heard that he accomplished any brilliant deeds in that Department, but he was an especial pet of Davis, and was soon after made a Major General. After a short time, he was sent to the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana and promoted to a Lieutenant Generalcy. Socially Gen. Pemberton is a brute. If you have business of a military character he is approachable, but other matters he ignores completely, and his personal carriage is stiff and ungraceful. In temper he is brutal and unmanageable, continually in a quarrel with his Adjutant and staff. Soldiers are either pets or displeased with him, both socially and as a military chieftain and demand his transfer to some other department. He has not the confidence at Richmond have unlimited confidence in him, however, and there is no prospect of a change. He is considered by the people to be the faithful at Jackson some time ago, spoke in extravagant terms of him as a military man, and advised hearty acquiescence in all his plans.

### HIS PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

are: height 5 feet 10 inches, slim, dark; grey; nose, keen sharp and straight; voice, coarse and rough, speaks quickly, and plumes himself upon his dignity; is resumed in his manner; believes in God, Predestination, and does not care a rush for public opinion.

### MAJ-GEN. LORING.

Gen. Loring is a native of Mississippi, and is considered one of the best officers in the Southern army. He lost an arm in the Mexican war. His personal characteristics are those of a gentleman; is very courteous with people, found respect, and espouses the cause of the rebels because he believes it just. He is five feet nine inches high, dresses magnificently, and aims to secure the confidence of his men. He is a jovial, good-hearted fellow, and worthy of a better cause. He was recently in command at Greenwood, where the Federal troops were repulsed, and is now in the vicinity of Vicksburg.

### MAJ-GEN. TILGHMAN.

Gen. Tilghman is a Marylander, and became an officer in the Confederate army soon after the breaking out of the rebellion. He never intended the exchange of the Fort Donelson prisoners, and reorganized and fitted them for active service again. Gen. Tilghman is a gentleman, an inveterate talker, particularly heavy on proclamations, and has neither the confidence of soldiers, citizens or the War Department. His present abiding place is Vicksburg.

### GEN. C. D. LEE.

Brig. Gen. Lee is a South Carolinian, and when he became a rebel was a 1st Lieutenant in the Federal army. He graduated at West Point, and bears the reputation of an excellent soldier. This officer commands the Vicksburg defences, and all the artillery in the district of Vicksburg. It is said that he was so indignant at the recent running of the blockade by the gunboat and gunboats, that he sent all the gunners with their officers in irons to Richmond.

Gen. Lee dresses plainly, and acts the gentleman. He is better set of men, especially ascribes to him the possession of extraordinary military genius. His conduct in the battle of Champion's Hayes, is highly commended. Gen. Lee is considered one of the rising men of the Confederacy.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL.

The topography of the country between Big Black and Vicksburg, is not unlike that between Grand Gulf and Big Black—a trifle less uneven perhaps, but there are the same hills and valleys, the same brave old forests, the same sweet scented magnolias, just now in full bloom, the same dense cane brakes, and the same natural positions, easily fortified and easily defended. A good road leads to Vicksburg.

### FORTIFICATIONS.

Thirteen guns are mounted in the rear of Vicksburg, although there is every likelihood there will be more, that we are writing the day before yesterday. Guns are heavy-bored, works thrown up at intervals of two or three hundred yards, regular in configuration, and ably manned by artillery at short notice. These extend back from Vicksburg for five miles, and are so constructed that they command the approaches from every direction. Our advance will be steadily resisted.

### STEAMERS IN BIG BLACK.

There is one gunboat in Big Black River, the Paul Jones, an inferior side wheel transport formerly owned in Memphis boat. The rebels have piled here with cotton, and mounted three guns upon her, one a 32-pounder Parrott and two 24-pounder howitzers. There are also here the steamers Vicksburg, the "Charm Dot," and another, whose name my informant did not remember. None of these can pass the railroad bridge.

### BIG BLACK COUNTRY.

The country through which the river flows is of surpassing beauty and fertility, and ordinarily has the greatest activity; just now, in obedience to the mandate of Jefferson, it is planted to cereals. Not as more of cotton can be found in the entire region. There are no fences on the Black below the bridge. Just at that point the rebels have built a sort of fort, upon which they have mounted several guns. I am profoundly ignorant of their number, size and position.

### THE RAILROAD BRIDGE.

The railroad bridge crosses Big Black at a point fourteen miles from Vicksburg. The structure is 800 feet in length, and is a balloon, and composed of light trestle-work. In the centre, directly over the stream, it is the most massive description in light on each side as you rise the lower bottom lands, and strike the crest of the hills beyond. The bridge is the only means of access to Vicksburg. Once cut it off, and stop the ebb and flow of provisions and soldiers, and the heart of the city dies. Lieut. Col. Thompson, the Inspector General of the Department, says that Vicksburg is "gone up" if the bridge be taken. Col. Thompson has made many a foolish and unfounded remark.

The roadway across the bridge is covered with heavy plank, to facilitate the crossing of artillery. The trestle force is small, but when threatened, troops will be moved thither and the position most pertinaciously defended.

### JACKSON.

Jackson is the Capital of Mississippi, and the shire town of Holmes county. Its population is about 5,000. It has peculiar importance as the general headquarters of the Western Department of the great and glorious Confederacy. There are two hotels in Jackson, which make some pretensions to elegance—the "Confederate House," and "the Bowman House." The price of board is a mere trifle—only $7 a day.

Jackson is entirely without fortifications, and a thousand men could have captured the city at any time before the present. Manufactures are flourishing—especially those of cotton. The penitentiary is turning out an immense amount of these goods. There is also a large bell casting shot and shell, and an arsenal at Jackson.

### WHO SHALL BE GOVERNOR.

Considerable division of sentiment exists in Southern military circles as to who shall have the distinguished honor of ruling Mississippi. Of course Governor Pettus desires a re-election, but other gentlemen are equally ambitious for their short country, and there is great danger that he will, at the forthcoming election, be consigned to obscurity and retirement. The Mississippi militia, called out by the Governor, and afterwards kept in service are called the Pettus Beef Eaters. It may readily be supposed they have no especial love for the old tyrant.

### NEWSPAPERS IN JACKSON.

There are two daily papers published in Jackson, the Memphis *Appeal* and Daily *Mississippian*. The latter is much the more extensive establishment, although the *Appeal* has the largest circulation. Both papers are making money. The circulation of the *Mississippian* is 8,000 daily, at $20 a year, and 10,000 weekly, at $10 a year. There are connected with the establishment, 20 compositors, 3 editors, 6 clerks and 4 pressmen. P. T. Cooper, the principal editor, is a man of moderate abilities, but industrious and painstaking. The Assistant Editor, Thompson, is a brilliant, erratic genius, given to poetry and whisky. He is a hard drinker, intoxicated three days out of five.

### FEDERAL OFFICER AS A SPY.

In the Penitentiary at Jackson, Spencer Kellogg, 4th master of the gunboat Essex, is confined as a spy. He was apprehended about the middle of last August and has ever since been kept in close confinement. For some reason the Confederate authorities refuse him a trial. The attention of Gen. Grant has been called to the case, and efforts will be made for his release.

Bob.

## WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

### Stamps Required for Municipal Obligations—Diamonds in the Interior Department—Municipal Elections—Commissioner Lewis's Order in Relation to Unpaid Bounties—Indians Relieved from Sentence—Indian Lands in Colorado—Employment of Contrabands, &c.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 23, 1863.

STAMPS REQUIRED FOR MUNICIPAL OBLIGATIONS.

Commissioner Lewis has decided that a paper issued by a municipal corporation acknowledging an indebtedness in a certain sum requires a bond of obligation stamp.

### DIAMONDS IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

By a remarkable coincidence, the Secretary of the Interior, and all the heads of bureaus in that department, with the solitary exception of Mr. J. C. G. Kennedy, of the Census Bureau, are absent from the city, having gone West.

### THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Washington is at this time in a high state of fermentation over the approaching municipal election. There are two tickets in the field, both "Unconditional Union." One is really a Union ticket, and will be supported by all the loyal men in the city, while the other through professedly Union, is the bantling of the Copperheads, secession sympathizers, and all that sort of cattle. The contest will be close. The Administration looks down on the fight with great dignity, very much after the devoted wife, who witnessed the tussle between the husband of her bosom and a member of the Bruin family. It don't seem to care much which licks.

### ROMANCE AND REALITY.

It will be recollected probably by some, how several years ago the household of an officer of the army of the United States was

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GILBERT & SAMPSON,
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We will sell on TUESDAY, May 26, at 9 o'clock A. M., at our Warerooms, 74 and 76 Randolph-st., a large assortment of Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, Wall Papers, &c., &c.

Parlor, Dining Room, Chamber, And Kitchen Furniture,
Carpets, Mirrors, &c., &c.

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On THURSDAY, May 28, at 9 o'clock A. M., at our store, 74 and 76 Randolph-st., a large and full assortment of Crockery and Glassware, consisting in part of
White Granite, Stone China, Yellow Ware, Glass Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Lamps, Shades, &c., &c.
To be sold by the Crate.
Also—50 Cases of White Granite Ware, to be sold by the Package.
Also—A large and full assortment of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by the Case.
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The United States Express Company will on and after the 1st day of June, 1863, change the rates of freight on the following articles, to the following rates, viz:

Gold, Silver, Bullion, Bonds, Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Precious Stones, Plated Ware, Specie, Bank Notes, Drafts, Checks, Certificates of Deposit, Coupons, Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Patterns, Samples, Valuable Papers, Deeds, Writings, Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Furs, Leather, Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, Stationery, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Liquors, Wines, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, Glassware, Crockery, Stoneware, Tinware, Woodenware, Cordage, Oakum, Rubber Goods, Oil Cloths, Carpets, Mirrors, &c., &c.

At 25 cents per 100 lbs.

Horses, Mules, Cattle and Sheep, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Hogs, at 50 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Hogs, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Beef, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Poultry, Game, Fish, Oysters, Vegetables, Fruit, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Hides, Furs, Skins, Pelts, Wool, Feathers, Hair, Ginseng, Beeswax, Honey, Seeds, Flour, Meal, Bran, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Potatoes, Onions, Turnips, Cabbages, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Grapes, Berries, Nuts, Dried Fruit, Hops, Malt, Tobacco, Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Spices, Salt, Saltpetre, Ashes, Pearlash, Soda, Starch, Glue, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Rosin, Coal, Lime, Cement, Stone, Marble, Slate, Grindstones, Millstones, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Models, Castings, Stoves, Furniture, Pianos, Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs, Sleds, Boats, Canoes, Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Pickets, Posts, Timber, Boards, Planks, Scantling, Joists, Rafters, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Frames, Mouldings, Pails, Tubs, Churns, Cradles, Brooms, Brushes, Mats, Baskets, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles, Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c., &c.

At 50 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Calves, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Sheep, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Veal, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Mutton, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Lamb, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Pork, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Poultry, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Game, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Fish, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Oysters, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Vegetables, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Fruit, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Butter, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Cheese, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Lard, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Tallow, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Hides, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Furs, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Skins, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Pelts, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Wool, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Feathers, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Hair, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Ginseng, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Beeswax, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Honey, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Seeds, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Flour, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Meal, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Bran, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Corn, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Wheat, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Oats, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Rye, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Barley, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Potatoes, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Onions, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Turnips, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Cabbages, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Apples, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Peaches, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Pears, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Plums, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Grapes, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Berries, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Nuts, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Dried Fruit, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Hops, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Malt, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Tobacco, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Cotton, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Rice, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Sugar, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Molasses, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Coffee, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Tea, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Spices, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Salt, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Saltpetre, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Ashes, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Pearlash, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Soda, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Starch, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Glue, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Tar, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Pitch, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Turpentine, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Rosin, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Coal, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Lime, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Cement, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Stone, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Marble, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Slate, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Grindstones, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Millstones, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Agricultural Implements, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Machinery, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Models, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Castings, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Stoves, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Furniture, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Pianos, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Carriages, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Wagons, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Sleighs, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Sleds, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Boats, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Canoes, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Lumber, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Shingles, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Laths, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Pickets, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Posts, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Timber, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Boards, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Planks, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Scantling, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Joists, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Rafters, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Sash, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Doors, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Blinds, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Frames, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Mouldings, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Pails, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Tubs, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Churns, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Cradles, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Brooms, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Brushes, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Mats, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Baskets, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Twines, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Cordage, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Tubs, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Churns, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Cradles, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Wagons, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Dressed Chairs

Chicago Tribune.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 24 1865

# THE CITY.

Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College.—The Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College met last evening at the office of the President, Dr. Brainard, on Lake street. Present—Dr. Brainard, Dr. Freer, Dr. Blatchford, Dr. Ingals, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Davis, Dr. Hoyne, Dr. Hollister, Dr. Hall, Dr. Ross, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Hoyt, Dr. Hamlin, Dr. Hosmer, Dr. Hyde, Dr. Hall, Dr. Hall, Dr. Hall